

## A FINISH FIGHT

In the Texas Legislature Won by the Nervy Young Governor,

KNOCKING OUT BOTH PUGILISTS.

Will be No Prize Fighting in the Lone Star Commonwealth.

QUICKEST LEGISLATION ON RECORD.

The Anti-Prize Fight Bill Passed by Both Houses in Exactly Three Hours by the Watch—Only Six Votes Cast Against It—The Measure Will be Signed by the Governor To-day and Will be Immediately Operative. Calferson is Warmly Congratulated by His Friends on His Unqualified Victory.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Oct. 2.—There will be no prize fight at Dallas October 31, between Corbett and Fitzsimmons. This fact was settled this afternoon by the Texas legislature in exactly three hours by the watch. The two committees, one in the senate and the other in the house, gave an audience to the Dallas attorneys all the morning to ascertain their objections and protests to the passage of the law. After hearing the gentlemen until noon, the two committees adjourned.

This afternoon when the committees met at 3 o'clock both were ready to report and the senate bill was promptly considered. From the time the bill was placed before the senate, until it finally passed, was exactly fifty-five minutes. During this time, Senator Dean opposed the bill and Senator Lasker spoke in its favor. Those were the only two gentlemen who spoke on the bill, the balance satisfying themselves by voting. The vote on the final passage of the bill was 27 ayes and 1 nay, Dean being the negative voter. The bill was immediately sent over to the house, and at 4 o'clock that body began discussing it, substituting the senate bill for the house bill. After several gentlemen had spoken on the bill and the emergency feature pro and con, a final vote was reached at 6 o'clock, precisely and the bill passed the house by a vote of 110 to 5.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED IN THREE HOURS.

Thus, within three hours did the Texas legislature forever put an end to prize fighting in Texas.

This time yesterday it would have been impossible to have passed a bill with an emergency clause. There were only ninety-two members present yesterday and of that number fifteen were opposed to the emergency clause. It was necessary to have eighty-six votes to carry the emergency clause. The administration forces readily saw that the minority would do them if the matter came to a vote, so they immediately wired all their friends to come here immediately and then set about killing time until their forces could arrive. They had eighty-two only last night, but the absentees came flocking in on to-day's trains. Each additional arrival added to the administration forces, and when everything was arranged, the rush for the vote was made. The fight managers were confused at the way the Solomon swarmed in this morning, and practically gave up the fight by 3 o'clock this afternoon. It was almost a certainty this morning that the Populists would be called over to the Dallas side of the question, but a cox was slipped and on the vote this evening they voted with the administration forces, which clinched the matter.

Governor Calferson's friends consider it a great victory for him, and lost no opportunity to-night to congratulate him on the outcome of one of the hottest, and what might be safely termed, one of the bitterest, as well as shortest political fights ever brought up in the Lone Star state on any one single man.

TEXT OF THE MEASURE.

The bill that will prohibit prize fighting in Texas in the future, as passed to-day, reads as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Texas: That any person who shall voluntarily engage in a pugilistic encounter between a man, or a fight between a man or a bull, or any other animal, for money or other things of value, or for any championship, or to see which an admission fee is charged, either directly or indirectly, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary, not less than two, or more than five years.

Section 2. By the term "pugilistic encounter," as used in this act, is meant any voluntary fight or personal encounter by blows, by means of the fists or otherwise, whether with or without gloves, between two men for money, or for a prize of any character, or for any championship, or for anything of value, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is bet or wagered.

Section 3. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 4. The fact that there is now no adequate penalty against prize fighting or pugilism, or against fights between men and beasts, creates an imperative public necessity and emergency requiring the suspension of the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three separate days, and that this law should be effective and be in force from and after its passage, and it is hereby so enacted.

Gen. Mahone Still Alive.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—At midnight there had been no material change in General Mahone's condition. The greater part of the time he sleeps and is conscious only at intervals. No hope is held out by his physician, who, however, says the general may remain in his present state for a day or more.

Landed at Last.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—Secretary Lamont issued an order this afternoon detailing Gen. Miles to duty in Washington as general of the army, and Gen. Buger, now on special duty in Washington, to the command of the department of the east, with headquarters in New York.

## MAGGIE MAD.

Mrs. Pabst, Formerly Actress Mather, Assaults Her Husband in Public.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 2.—Mrs. Gustav Pabst, formerly Margaret Mather, the actress, created a sensation near their home at Twenty-ninth and Cedar streets, this afternoon, by striking her husband, a son of the wealthy brewer, several times with a horse whip. What was the cause of the trouble no one seems to know, but numerous residents in the vicinity were eye-witnesses to the altercation, which began in a buggy in which the couple were riding, and which ended at the corner of Twenty-fourth and State streets, where Mr. Pabst wrenched the whip from his wife's hand as the latter struck him a blow full in the face.

Mr. and Mrs. Pabst were driving along Twenty-seventh street about noon, when suddenly, just as they were about to turn onto Cedar street toward home, Mrs. Pabst grabbed the whip from the socket and doubling it, struck Mr. Pabst full in the face.

Mr. Pabst jumped out of the buggy and started down the street. The lady drove the horse to a post, hitched it and followed her husband, overtaking him a block away, where she struck him four times in the face. Young Pabst then wrenched the whip from her hand and threw it away. But the one-sided battle was by no means ended, for she then clinched her fist and planted a blow from the shoulder square on the nose. Then Mr. Pabst moved on at a rapid pace, the lady following. The affair took place in a fashionable part of the city, and was witnessed by a large number of people.

Friends of the couple give no explanation for the trouble, and Mr. Pabst has not been found since the encounter.

## APOSTOLIC BENEEDICTION

Of the Pope Extended to Members of the Eucharist Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—At the session of the Eucharist Congress this afternoon Cardinal Gibbons read the following letter from the pope:

To our beloved sons, James Cardinal Gibbons, etc., health and apostolic benediction.

As we are of the opinion that all manner of Catholic congresses should be promoted always by our approval, we likewise resolved to bestow our special favor upon those which for their ends have the glorification of the divine Eucharist, and indeed with no slight pleasure we have witnessed the faithful in many of the countries of Europe assembling for this purpose under the guidance of their bishops, but our consolation was supreme when two years ago we saw them gathering from afar in Jerusalem, and we have felt our joy greatly increased by these most abundant fruits of piety which have everywhere accrued to the immense advantage of religion. We have learned with exceeding great pleasure that a Eucharist congress with delegates from all the United States of America is to be held in Washington during the month of October; wherefore, beloved son, we commend your determination and we earnestly pray God to lead your endeavors to the success for which you long. But what we wish most, however, is that your congress and your united prayers may affect the result, which, as you know, we have most at heart, that is, that all who differ from us may be brought back to the unity of faith and charity.

Meanwhile, as a pledge of our fatherly affection and as the harbinger of divine gift, receive the apostolic benediction which we lovingly grant to yourself and to all who shall take part in the Eucharist congress.

Leo XIII.

Meeting of Catholic Archbishops.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—The archbishops of the Catholic church, representing the chief authority in actual church work, held a meeting at the Catholic University to-day. The meeting was secret and those present were not inclined to make public the results. It was said, however, by one of the archbishops after the meeting, that the discussion was confined to questions of discipline within the several dioceses, and that no cases of special moment were taken up. Later in the day a special committee, consisting of Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishops Corrigan and Keane, considered the question of reorganizing the Catholic Bureau of Indian Missions in accordance with the requirements of congressional enactment.

## ALLEGED DEMAND

On Great Britain in Regard to the Venezuelan Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—Reports from St. Paul, Minn., in which state lives Donald Grant, the head of the American-Venezuelan syndicate, that the syndicate will meet in New York to-morrow, have awakened interest in Washington, owing to its bearing on the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain concerning Venezuela. The St. Paul advices announced that Secretary Olney had sent three letters to Ambassador Bayard instructing him to notify Great Britain that unless the Venezuelan question was submitted to arbitration within ninety days the United States would enforce the Monroe doctrine.

That such letters have been sent cannot be confirmed at the state department. Secretary Olney will not admit that he has sent one or three letters on the subject, nor will he give any intimation as to the status of the question. Senator Andrade, the Venezuelan minister, said to-day that he was uninformed as to any such letters.

## GENERAL POE DEAD.

He was Considered One of the Best Engineers in the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The news of General Poe's death came to the war department in a telegram from Detroit and caused profound regret, for he was generally regarded as the most distinguished engineer officer in the United States and the list of his achievements in peace and war is extraordinary. A prominent officer in commenting upon this news, said:

"In no other country in the world could a man serve so long and with distinction and remain a colonel," and as a matter of fact, while the deceased had the broad range of brigadier general conferred for gallant service in the Atlanta campaign, his social rank was that of second colonel on the list of engineers. He was considered one of the best engineers in the United States.

## THE WORM TURNS.

Smouldering Flames of Discontent Among Armenians Flash Up.

ATTEMPT TO PRESENT A PETITION

To the Sultan at the Palace and Clash with the Police,

RESULTING IN BLOODY ENCOUNTER

In Which a Number Are Killed on Both Sides—The Troops in the Garrison Under Arms—The Government Alarmed Over the Aspect of Affairs. Officials in Carriages Fired Upon. Over Five Hundred Armenians Placed Under Arrest—Eighty Persons Killed and Wounded in the Riots.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2.—Five hundred arrests have been made in connection with the recent rioting of Armenians here. The government is greatly alarmed and the garrison is kept under arms.

Trouble among the Armenians of this city has been brewing for a long time past, the bitter feeling against the authorities growing stronger as week after week passes without the adoption by the Turkish government of the scheme for reform in Armenia proposed by the representatives of the powers. The long smouldering flames of discontent, carefully fanned by the Armenian agitators, have at last broken out. Finally the Armenians determined, at all hazards, to make an attempt to present a petition to the sultan, through the Grand Vizier and a large body of Armenians, on Monday, marched with this intention towards the palace of the Porte. The authorities, in anticipation of trouble, had stationed a strong force of police about the palace and other public buildings were also guarded. The arrival of the Armenians at the palace was the signal for several desperate encounters between them and the police, during which several Turks and a number of Armenians were killed or wounded.

## A CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE.

A conservative estimate of the affair places the killed at ten with forty persons severely wounded. In addition, as already cabled, about 500 arrests were made. Many Armenians, during the affrays, were thrown to the ground and severely beaten by the Turkish policemen, after which they were securely bound and carted away to prison. One Armenian, after having been terribly beaten with a bludgeon, was shot and killed by a policeman.

The rioting was continued almost throughout the remainder of the day and so alarmed the government that the garrison was hastily ordered under arms and has been so ever since, night and day, the troops being rigorously confined to the barracks.

The students took an active part in the rioting. A crowd of these young men, during a fight with a squad of police, killed two of the Turkish officers and wounded a number of others.

## MORE BLOODSHED.

The arresting of Armenians went on all day Monday and yesterday and was accompanied by more bloodshed, several Armenians who resisted attempts made to take them into custody, being killed while fighting the police. In addition, eight Armenians were killed within the precincts of the ministry of police, where besides, many persons were wounded.

The Turks were greatly enraged at the outbreak and threaten vengeance upon the Armenians. As a result, during the evening of Monday, a body of Sofas (Mohammedan students of theology), armed with ugly looking sticks, assembled in a public square threatening to start out and massacre the Armenians, but the authorities hurried several detachments of police to the spot and the Mohammedan students were eventually dispersed. The authorities are doing everything possible to belittle the affair; but there is no denying that it was a serious disturbance and that more trouble is anticipated.

The Turkish government, in its efforts to calm the apprehension experienced on all sides, has sent a quieting circular to the envoys of the different foreign countries here. At the palace the utmost consternation is said to prevail, and every precaution has been taken to suppress further outbreaks upon the part of the dissatisfied Armenians. Owing to the serious condition of affairs a dinner, which was to have been given to-night at the palace, in honor of Prince Albert, of Schleswig-Holstein, has been countermanded, and the French warship, Petrol, has postponed her departure.

## FURTHER OUTBREAKS.

The serious apprehension felt by the Turkish authorities and the precaution taken by them to keep the military force in the garrison constantly under arms, on account of the fear aroused by the riot precipitated on Monday by the Armenians of the city, are shown to be amply justified by the further outbreaks which occurred yesterday. Two Armenian porters were among those subjected to the wholesale arrest of Armenian subjects of the sultan by the Turkish officials, and they showed resistance to the police and were accordingly killed. It is only by personal investigation that those seeking news of the disturbance can secure any details, as the lips of all police and government officials are closed and no reliable information from official sources regarding the riot can be had.

The Armenian quarter of the city is to-day deserted and quiet as the grave. This is the quarter which usually presents the scene of greatest animation and life, the shops and great bazaars attracting throngs of chattering traders. The authorities have closed the shops and temporarily forbade the gathering of groups in the streets of the quarter, and to insure the observance of this order, the streets are constantly patrolled by military.

The guards who are stationed at the Bab-i Humayun, the high door of Sublime Porte of the Seraglio, or Sultan's Palace, were also strongly re-

forced yesterday in apprehension of an attempted attack upon the person of the sovereign.

## OFFICIALS FIRED ON.

Yesterday the carriages, which were conveying the ministers of the interior, of foreign affairs and of the police to the council, which was convened to consider measures for suppressing the disturbance, were pierced with bullets as they passed through the streets, fired from arms in the hands of the insurgent citizens. The public officials in the carriages escaped injury from the flying bullets, so far as has been learned. Many passers-by in the streets were not so fortunate, and the latest account of the number killed and wounded places it at eighty.

The great church of the Patriarchate, situated in the Greek quarter, which was the scene of the first outbreak on Monday, is now surrounded by troops. The Korfunkapouk quarter is also in a state of siege.

With regard to the death of Serviet Bey, one of the officers who was killed in Monday's riot at the Patriarchate, the following details are learned:

It is alleged that he called the Armenian bearer of the petition, which it was sought to present to the grand vizier, "ghiaour." This is equivalent to saying "infidel dog," and is the term of opprobrium used by the Turks toward those who do not allow the prophet Mahomet. The Armenian retorted to this and the quarrel increased in heat until the shooting began.

The customs office in this city has been closed during the riots.

It is reported that a number of Armenians broke into the law courts of the city during the disorder and killed two judges. The murderers were recognized and were subsequently arrested.

An Armenian cashier employed in the department of the customs of this city, has been assassinated and this crime, it is believed, was actuated by motives of political revenge.

## MINISTER TERRILL'S STORY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Secretary Olney to-day received the following cablegram from United States Minister Terrill at Constantinople:

"Monday several hundred Armenians marched on the porte professing to ask redress of grievances. The patriarch tried to prevent it. A conflict occurred between Armenians and police."

Probably about sixty Turks and Armenians killed. Among others a Turkish major and many wounded. Armenians carried pistols. Yesterday several more were killed. Last night eighty were killed. Several hundred were imprisoned. Porte had notice of the demonstration, which they say was organized by leaders of Hunchakist revolutionists whom they have captured. Much terror exists. I think Porte will be able to resist fanaticism."

## DURRANT'S CLASS-MATES

On the Stand—Their Testimony of No Material Advantage.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The defense in the Durrant case did to-day that which it has often urged the prosecution to do. Attorney Duesprey called to the stand fifty-nine members of the class to whom Dr. Cheney lectured on the afternoon of April 3 and asked each of them if he answered to Durrant's name at roll call. Every answer was in the negative. Attorney Duesprey went further and asked each student if he knew of any other member of the class who had answered to Durrant's name. Not one of the witnesses had any information on the subject. Of the students summoned to the stand not one knew whether Durrant was at the lecture room in Cooper College on the day that Blanche Dumont was murdered. Neither could they call to mind any other student who was there. It is expected that the remaining fourteen members of the class will be called to the stand to-morrow.

While the step taken by the defense to-day in calling Durrant's classmates to the stand is generally regarded as a bold move, it cannot be said that it resulted to the material advantage of either side.

## SENSATIONAL SHOOTING

In a Pittsburgh Mill—Discharged Helper Shoots His Former Employer.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 2.—A sensational shooting took place to-night at Oliver's Ninth street mill, South Side, resulting in the fatal shooting of Timothy Rowley, and the dangerous wounding of William Scott, by William Leonard.

Leonard, whose home is in Newburg, Ohio, came here about a year ago, and was employed by Rowley as a helper in the mill, but was discharged in May last.

To-day he bought a 32 calibre revolver and said he would kill Rowley before night. He went to the mill and called Rowley aside and at once fired a bullet into the latter's abdomen, inflicting a wound which must prove fatal. To make sure of his work he fired two more shots, but missed Rowley, hitting William Scott in the leg, and then fled, pursued by a crowd of mill men, who threatened a lynching if the man was caught. After an exciting chase by citizens and police Leonard was captured and locked up, the police being strong enough to protect him.

## Professor Found Dead.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Oct. 2.—Dr. Elliot F. Rogers, of Chicago, formerly of Worcester, instructor in chemistry, at the Harvard college, was found dead in the laboratory this evening.

## WIRE WHISPERS.

The United States Cruiser Brooklyn was successfully launched at Cramps' ship yard yesterday.

The Eucharist congress of the Catholic church was opened at Washington yesterday with pontifical high mass at St. Patrick's church. Monsignor Sattoli being the celebrant and Cardinal Gibbons and many archbishops and bishops assisting. The event was one of the most memorable in the history of the church, as with three exceptions all the dignitaries and diocesan heads of the church in America participated.

The Massachusetts Democratic convention at Worcester yesterday nominated the following ticket: For governor, George Fred Williams, of Dedham; lieutenant governor, Hon. James S. Grinnell, of Greenfield; secretary of state, Hon. Edward J. Flynn, of Boston; treasurer and receiver general, Hon. Eben S. Stevens, of Dudley; attorney general, Henry F. Harbutt, of Lynn; auditor, Alfred C. Whitney, of Boston.

## STATE UNIVERSITY.

The Regents Provide Measures for the Encouragement of Athletics.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., Oct. 2.—The board of regents adjourned this afternoon and its members have returned to their homes. They found much more business to attend to than they anticipated and will in the future find two meetings a year a necessity. The business attended to was routine in character, with some orders passed regulating the government of the institution. The students had some petitions to present and as the regents recognize that students can advance good ideas as well as anybody else, they were considered with as much respect as if they had come from those in authority. As a consequence the gymnasium will now be opened daily from 1 until 6 o'clock in the afternoon instead of only a hour or two as heretofore, and it will be available, under the supervision of the commandant of cadets for the whole body of students to receive dancing instruction instead of only the cadets as formerly.

A new shell will be purchased in order that a boating club may be organized and an annual regatta become a feature of the commencement season. There is not a more perfect water course in the world for such sport than on the Monongahela, and the regatta will add much to the attractiveness of commencement week, which has heretofore been only military in character.

The athletic association also received other substantial assistance which helps them along at foot ball. It is a lamentable fact that in the past there has been an almost entire absence of athletic spirit at the University, the different associations barely existing. Lack of money and no source of income have been the cause, and it is gratifying to the students to know that the regents are beginning, although slowly, to realize that athletics is a necessary evil and are favorably considering a proposition of the students to have them pass an order next June requiring the payment by each student of a small athletic fee when he enters at the beginning of each year. A fee of \$2 would give the athletic association \$700 this year, an ample sum to make the different clubs prosperous and creditable. The board was handicapped by lack of funds in authorizing all of the needed improvements in the buildings and grounds, but as much money as was available for this purpose will shortly be expended, as was predicted in the INTELLIGENCER several days ago.

Prof. L. C. Corbett has been chosen to fill the vacancy in the chair of agriculture made by the resignation of Prof. F. William Kane. Prof. Corbett is a graduate of Cornell University, and for some time a tutor at that place, but lately horticulturist in the experiment station of South Dakota, and was recommended to the board for appointment by Dr. John A. Myers, director of the station. He is here, and is a scholarly gentleman.

Dr. Myers, director of the experiment station, has been designated to open the discussion on a paper by Baron Von Hermann, of the German embassy, on the international character of modern agriculture, to be read at the farmers' national congress in Atlanta. Dr. Myers will accept the invitation. n. s. s.

## DISASTROUS WRECKS

On the English Coast—Eighteen Lives Known to Have Been Lost.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The intense heat which has prevailed throughout Great Britain during the past ten days, a condition classed as unprecedented in weather records here for this time of the year, culminated yesterday in a sudden drop of 23 degrees in the temperature. This was followed by a heavy gale which has already caused much damage along the coasts. A dispatch from Deal announces that two steamers have been driven ashore on the Goodwin sands, and the news of other disasters to shipping is constantly being received.

Numerous other wrecks are reported from the Bristol channel and other points along the west coast of England. Altogether nineteen steamships and large sailing vessels and twenty-seven smaller craft are reported to have been lost. Although only eighteen lives are known to have been lost, it is feared that many more sailors and fishermen have lost their lives, as the coasts of Devonshire and Somersetshire are strewn with wreckage.

## One World's Record Broken.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 2.—The one day national circuit bicycle meet held at Fountain Ferry to-day was the most successful yet held at that beautiful resort. The weather was ideal—not too warm and not too cold, no wind to retard the riders. One world's record and two state records were eclipsed. R. C. Coulter, of San Francisco, rode a third of a mile in 26 1-5 seconds, which is 2 1-5 seconds off the Class B record, held by Arthur Gardner, made here last December in 33 2-5 seconds. Owen S. Kimble, of Louisville, took the two state records, one being the quarter-mile competition Class A in the seventh race, and the other being a mile, paced by two tandems, in 2:04 3-5. The attendance was over 5,000.

## Inquisitive Strangers.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—Acting upon information received, the authorities of Cologne have taken into custody several additional persons who are charged with being connected with what seems to be a thoroughly organized attempt to spy upon different fortified positions in Germany. It is said that the parties arrested at Cologne are either French officers or men in the employ of the French government.

## John Was Sick.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—John D. McIntyre, the Pennsylvania delegate to the recent Irish convention, who has been missing for several days, was found to-day. In fact, he found himself, as he walked into McCall's hotel to claim his overcoat and grip. He said he had been ill at the home of relatives in the city.

## Steamship Arrivals.

Southampton—St. Louis, New York. New York—Auraria, Liverpool.

Weather Forecast for To-day. For West Virginia, fair; southerly winds; slightly warmer.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair; southerly winds, becoming variable.

## THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. Schuyler, district, coast, mines and forecaster.

Place	Thermometer	Barometer	Wind	Clouds
Wheeling	55	30.1	S. by E.	100
Washington	58	30.1	S. by E.	100
St. Louis	60	30.1	S. by E.	100
Chicago	62	30.1	S. by E.	100
St. Paul	64	30.1	S. by E.	100
Portland	66	30.1	S. by E.	100
San Francisco	68	30.1	S. by E.	100
London	70	30.1	S. by E.	100
Paris	72	30.1	S. by E.	100
Berlin	74	30.1	S. by E.	100
Stockholm	76	30.1	S. by E.	100
Helsinki	78	30.1	S. by E.	100
Oslo	80	30.1	S. by E.	100
Stockholm	82	30.1	S. by E.	100
Helsinki	84	30.1	S. by E.	100
Oslo	86	30.1	S. by E.	100
Stockholm	88	30.1	S. by E.	100
Helsinki	90	30.1	S. by E.	100
Oslo	92	30.1	S. by E.	100
Stockholm	94	30.1	S. by E.	100
Helsinki	96	30.1	S. by E.	100
Oslo	98	30.1	S. by E.	100
Stockholm	100	30.1	S. by E.	100

## ABOUT WAGES.

ASTOUNDING FRAUDS IN PUBLISHED Free Trade Statements.

DUPLICATIONS ADD 43,000 HANDS

In Iron Alone—Absurd Inflation in All Industries.

MANY AMAZING EXAGGERATIONS

Published with Intent to Deceive the Public—An Exposure of a Statement Prepared by a Free Trade Club and Printed by the New York Herald on Labor Day—The Real Truth Given. In All 336,840 Employes Have Had Their Wages Raised an Average of 10 Per Cent During the Last Year, which is Only a Partial Restoration of What They Were on the Advent of Democracy.

New York Tribune, September 30.

So much has been said during the last six months of the list of establishments which have raised wages since the new tariff went into effect, and it has been reprinted again and again with so much display and pretence of confidence in the array of facts, that it has seemed worth while to give it examination. The list it is understood to have been compiled by a free-trade club and furnished from time to time to various newspapers, but the latest and by far the most extended list, the one published by "The New York Herald" on Labor Day, September 2, was taken as a basis. Almost at the first glance it was found that the list as a whole was a body of most glaring frauds, and it would well become "The Herald's" reputation to expose the name of the person by whom it has been so imposed upon. The nature of these frauds will be readily understood when it is stated that the Carnegie Company, owning a large number of mills in nine separate establishments and said to employ 15,000 men, is first put down for the full number, and then the nine different establishments owned by the company are all put down separately, making 15,000 more men whose wages were advanced. The Mahoning and Shenango furnaces are put down once as a body with 2,000 hands, the Mahoning separately as having 10,000, and one of these, the Thomas, of Niles, is given separately with 800 hands, and again with 475, while of the Shenango furnaces all the Newcastle works are entered with 500 and are repeated. The wire-nail works of Ohio are given as a body 6,000 hands; then two of them, the Salem and Findlay, are separately given twice, each time with 6,000, and again repeated without number, while the Bellaire works, also in Ohio, are given with 1,000 and three times repeated, and the Junction works, of Mingo Junction, with 500 hands, and the Bellaire steel works, with 500, are also separately given. In this fashion the Carnegie, Ohio wire-nail and the Mahoning and Shenango works, said to have 31,000 hands, are sufficiently repeated to make up an aggregate of 68,475 hands.

But these are only three of the more glaring instances of reduplication, of which so many were found that, after eliminating them, the entire number of establishments was reduced more than one-third. It was asserted at the start that there were "more than 400" having "more than 420,000 laboring men," besides 250 other establishments, of which the number of employees was not given. After omitting repetitions, the same concerns being in many cases given three times under the same or different names, and in some cases four times, the list of statements showing both the number of hands and rate of increase is reduced to 150, and of these fourteen could not be found in the best trade directories of the business to which they purported to belong. The 160 concerns, after correction of other glaring errors, appear to have employed 256,845 hands, and the fourteen nowhere to be found are said to have 14,175 hands; in all 271,040 men, women and children, instead of over 420,000 laboring men, so that 149,000 were added by fraudulent reduplications or glaring exaggerations, of which details will be given.

## IRON WORKS REPEATED.

Besides the important cases above mentioned in the iron and steel industry, the Consolidated Wire Nail Company is given, with works in Allentown, Pittsburgh, Joliet, Lockport, Ill., and St. Louis, aggregating 3,150 hands, and then the Allentown, Joliet, Lockport and St. Louis works are